THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9488. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 22, will be presented,
The Comedy of The

WEST INDIAN.

Belcour, Mr WARD;
Stockwell, Mr JOHNSON.
Captain Dudley, Mr Sparks; Charles Dudley, Mr Simpson; Fulmer, Mr Charteris; Varland, Mr Hamilton; Stukely, Mr Banks;
And Major O'Flaherty, Mr HALLION.
Louisa Dudley, Miss KIRBY;
Lady Rusport, Mrs Burden; Mrs Fulmer, Mrs Mountfort;
Lucy, Mrs Henderson;
And Charlotte Rusport, Mrs SPARKS.

End of the Play, A COMIC DANCE, (never performed here) called,

THE LAMP-LIGHTERS.

By Mr ALDRIDGE, Mr BANKS, and Miss CAPON.

To which will be added a Farce, (not acted this season) called, The

MAYOR OF GARRAT.

Major Sturgeon, Mr HALLION;
Sir Jacob Jollup, Mr Charteris; Bruin, Mr Simpson; Crispin Heeltop, Mr Hamilton; Roger, Mr Banks;
And Jerry Sneak, Mr JOHNSON.
Mrs Bruin, Mrs HENDERSON; and Mrs Sneak, Mrs BURDEN.

Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform three night more. Their next appearance will be on Saturday the 29th inst.

K. AND E. BLACKADER,

MILLINERS AND HABERDASHERS,

Moved from Bridge-street, to that large Ware-room, first flair above the Tron-Church,

HAVE brought from London a genteel Assortment of GOODS for the summer season, viz. Great choice of plain, sprigged, and check Muslins; Tambour'd Aprons; stripped Demittes; Manchester Quiltings stripped and common; Allmodes, Sarsnets, Persians, of all colours; black and white Laces; Edgings of all kinds; Fancy Ribbons of the newest patterns; Flowers and Feathers; Muslin and Gauze Handkerchiefs; and a great variety of Lenos; elegant Rancleugh Hats, and Sash Cloaks; handsome Caps; with a variety of other articles, which will be sold low for ready money.

Commissions from the country will be most carefully answered.

M. BLACKADER,

MANTUAMAKER, in Niddry's Wynd,

Makes all sorts of DRESSES in the Mantuamaking way, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

A LOYAL ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

MARY'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH, JUNE 17. 1782.

THIS evening, in consequence of an advertisement inserted in the Saturday's news-papers, calling together such Gentlemen and Citizens as wish to express their gratitude in a LOYAL ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY, upon the late CHANGE of MEN and MEASURES, a respectable number attended; but it having been suggested by several Gentlemen present, that the notice given was so short, it could not be known to the majority of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, it was therefore thought proper *to adjourn the meeting till* THURSDAY *next, at seven o'clock in the evening*, when the forementioned Address will be presented, in order to be signed by such as chuse to attend for that purpose.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY 1782,

Begins drawing the 24th June.

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and by act of Parliament are payable the 1st January, in Irish currency, without deduction.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the greatest variety of numbers,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At their Toy Shop, and State Lottery Office,
Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,
Agents for MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON.

Also Chances containing twenty numbers, at Two Guineas, One Guinea, and Half a Guinea each, viz.

For One Guinea twenty different numbers will be given, if either of which be the first drawn ticket, the bearer will receive One Hundred Pounds; if the last drawn ticket, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds; or, if the first number drawn out of the said twenty be any prize throughout the whole drawing, to the under-mentioned Benefits:

Four hundred pounds,	if a prize of	L. 10000	
Two hundred pounds,		5000	
One hundred pounds,		2000	
Fifty pounds,		500	or L. 1000
Twenty-five pounds,		50	or 100
Ten pounds,		20	
The whole purchase-money returned, if a prize of		10	

For Half a Guinea, half the above benefits will be received.

For Two Guineas, twice the above benefits will be received.

Country correspondents may have tickets, shares, and chances, sent for good bills at sight or a short date.—Schemes gratis.—Tickets and shares registered at 6 d. each number.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

ALEXANDER STODART and COMPANY

are moved from the Exchange, to a shop in Bridge Street, being the second upon the west side below the Great Stairs to the Market.

MR MACKELL (one of the partners) is lately arrived from London and Manchester, and has brought home a very complete assortment of the most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, viz. Queens Cloths, &c. for habits, variety of the newest stripped Muslins and other Cotton articles, rich corded and stripped Summer Lutestrings and Taffeties, which are the prevailing fashion at present in London, and all the variety of the most fashionable Silks, as usual.

Superfine, Livery, and other Cloths; the newest Summer Fancy Waistcoats, in Silk and other Stuffs; Black Silks for breeches of the best quality; Manchester Stuffs for ditto; Hats; White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hose; and Ladies White Silk ditto; Likewise, a complete assortment of plain white Linens, of the best fabrick, and lowest prices.

PERTH CARRIER.

ROBERT MURRAY, who served Messr. Sandeman, Turnbull, and Company, at Lunearty Bleachfield, as their Carrier for fifteen years, is recommended by them, in the fullest manner, as fit for the business of a Carrier, betwixt Perth and Edinburgh, which he has already begun, as successor to Robert Macewan, who has given up that business in his favour; and he undertakes to serve all who employ him with diligence and care.

Goods, Commissions, &c. are taken in at his house in Perth, east side of George Street; and at Robert Skae's, back of the Guard, Edinburgh, where Robert Macewan put up.

N. B. An ample certificate by Messr. Sandeman, Turnbull, and Company in Robert Murray's favour may be seen at the Post Office, Perth.

Perth, June 14. 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS,

DR THOMAS YOUNG IN THE CHAIR.

THE PROPRIETORS having taken into consideration, That the Manager was often much distressed by the Performers in this Theatre refusing to appear in characters which they think below their consequence; also, to go on in processions, or other occasions, where numbers are necessary in the representation of a piece; and likewise by insulting the audience, in declining, upon groundless pretences, to do their duty when the curtain is ready to draw up, whereby the entertainment of the Public is hurt, and irregularity committed, improper in a Theatre Royal.

The Meeting were unanimously of opinion, That Mr Jackson's conduct during his management of the Theatre deserves their approbation; and that he should be supported in his endeavours to oblige the Performers to do their duty: That his interest is the interest of the town; and that no Performer who refuses to do his business, or who creates any disturbance in the Theatre, should be retained in the service of the Public.

They further take the liberty of suggesting, that it is impossible to conduct the Theatre in a regular manner, if the audience, on every occasion, interpose, or suffer the accidental complaints of the Performers to be made in the House; and that their disputes or complaints should be settled like those of other men, as the law directs, without troubling the Public of this city, when assembled for their amusement. And in order to attain these purposes, they recommend to the Manager to enter into written articles with all the Performers, without exception, in time coming.

The Meeting appoints their opinion to be inserted in the news papers.

Signed in their name, and by their appointment, by

Edin. June 18. 1782. THOMAS YOUNG.

MR LAURIE,

BY the particular advice of some LADIES of the first Rank and Distinction, whose children he has the honour of teaching, is now removed to that school lately possessed by Madam Marcuet in LADIES COURT.—By constant application he has attained the most fashionable method of teaching practised by those eminent Masters, GARDEL, FIERVILLE, and VESTRIS, and humbly hopes for the encouragement of the Nobility and Gentry, whose approbation it shall always be his study to merit.

He continues to teach the following celebrated Dances, the *Lancers*, the New Minuets *De la Cour*, *Devonshire*, *Dauphin*, *Minuet de Monsieur de Fierville*, *Gravot*, *Cotillons*, and *Cotillon Steps*, &c. in a manner peculiar to the above mentioned excellent Professors in France and England.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

HAVING been applied to by several respectable Freeholders of the county of Fife, to advertise a General Meeting, to take into consideration an address to his Majesty on the late glorious and happy success of his arms in the East and West Indies, the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county are requested to meet at Cupar for that purpose, on Wednesday the 26th day of June instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

PAT. RIGG, CONVENER.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL'S ESTATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Forvie.

As also, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parish of Langside, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchasers may apply to John Wauchope writer to the signet, George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

This Day is published,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s. bound,

Sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL

HISTORY

OF THE

Settlements and Trade of the Europeans

IN THE

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

(*Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work*)

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons chuse to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious *Index*.

☞ Booksellers will please apply for copies in sheets to W. ANDERSON Bookseller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

FOR SALE,

At Mr SMITH'S Stables below the Bridge.

A Very handsome BAY MARE, full blood, thoroughly broke, and accustomed to a Lady's riding; is perfectly quiet, steady, and sure-footed, and so gentle a child may manage her.

To be seen every day this week, from ten to twelve o'clock.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying twelve stone, the best of three four mile heats. No horse that ever won a purse or plate of 50 l. Sterling value, hunter's purses or plates excepted, will be allowed to start.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the same course, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, the best of three four mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib.	Six years old, 9 stone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 stone 9 lib.	Aged horses, 10 stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four mile heats, the LADY'S SUBSCRIPTION of by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 stone.	Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 stone.	Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the same course, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland last season, carrying twelve stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

No horse, &c. to start for the above purse that ever was in sweats before the 1st of March last, for the purpose of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted.

The horses, mares, and geldings, must be booked by the Clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon: And the owners of such horses or servants must then produce the proper certificates. And no scaffolds to be erected without first obtaining the authority of the Magistrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Assemblies as usual.

Right Hon. LORD MAITLAND,
COLONEL WEMYSS,
Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craigends, } Stewards.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr *O'Hara* wished to know if any plan had been digested for raising the men for the navy in aid of England, as he was sure it could not be done without a public contribution along with that of Parliament, and the exertion of the gentlemen of that House when they went to the country.

Mr *Foley* moved, that the Lord Lieutenant be empowered to issue Treasury bills to such persons as shall advance any sums for raising the sum of 150,000 l. at an interest of six *per cent.* for the purposes lately agreed to by the House.

Agreed to.

He also moved, that sugars, the produce of St Christophers, Nevis, and Montserrat, should be imported into this kingdom, at the accustomed duties. Ordered accordingly.

The engrossed bill for the repeal of part of Poyning's law being read, a short debate ensued, and the bill passed without a division.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr *Flood* introduced his promised motion, by enquiring from the Secretary what progress had been made in the English Parliament towards giving satisfaction to Ireland.

Mr *Fitzpatrick* said, that the bill for repealing the Declaratory Act of the 6th of Geo. I. was introduced.

Mr *Flood* desired to know whether any more than a simple repeal of that law was intended, or whether a renunciation of the usurped power of Britain was to be annexed to the repeal.

Mr *Fitzpatrick* said, that he knew of no intention to go further than the repeal; what might arise in the course of the bill's progress he could not pretend to say.

Mr *Flood* then proceeded with great ability to shew, that a repeal of the declaratory act, without a renunciation of the assumed power of Britain, was insufficient to the intention of giving Ireland a free constitution; that till the right usurped by England was by England renounced, this country had no security. He made use of a great number of powerful arguments, urged with all the force of his eloquence, to prove these assertions; and declared, that as the Minister who had moved for a redress of Irish grievances, the gentlemen who had seconded him, and almost the whole English House of Commons, had spoken of the supremacy of England, as being acknowledged, had declared, that she had a right to external legislation over Ireland, and had spoken of negociation with us as a necessary means of adjusting our demands, and fixing the connection of both countries on a solid basis; and as he was convinced that Ireland, by disposition brave, generous, sincere, open and unreserved, was utterly unfitted for negociation, though those very qualities insured success to her demands, and as there was no necessity for a negociation, as the connection of both countries was already sufficiently established, he would move a resolution declaratory thereof, in order to remove such a pretext for negociating away the constitution of this country. He then moved,

"That a solid basis of permanent connection does at present subsist between Great Britain and Ireland, in that they must have one common sovereign, and that the approbation of that sovereign must be had to any bill before it can pass into a law in either kingdom."

Mr Flood was supported by Mr Walsh and Mr Brown, when the order of the day being called for, it was carried without a division.

Mr *Grattan* said, that if he found it necessary he would move for a declaration of rights, to be presented to his Majesty, and answered under the Great Seal of England.

The revenue officers bill reported.

Sir *Edward Newenham* moved, that the qualification should be 200 l. instead of 100 l. which was carried with only two dissenting voices, and he was ordered to carry it to the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir *Edward* then gave notice, that as this was the time of universal freedom, and emancipation from foreign usurpation and domestic corruption, he would bring in heads of a bill for the more equal representation of the people in Parliament.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

The Right Hon. Mr Fitzpatrick read the King's answer to the address of the House, wherein his Majesty testifies his satisfaction at the unanimity prevailing in the Parliament of Ireland, in respect to what has been done to remove their discontents and jealousies, and that in consequence no further constitutional questions can arise between either nation.

Mr *Daly* moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for said answer, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up the same. Ordered accordingly.

The order of the day was read for going into the heads of the bill for regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

Went through the same, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr *Flood* said, he would at present put off his objections to said heads of a bill, in consequence of his indisposition.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 15.

St James's, June 11.

THE King has been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for summoning his Grace Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to Parliament, as a Peer of the realm, by the stile of Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk.

St James's, June 14.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl Cholmondeley to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

War-Office, June 15, 1782.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Captain-Lieutenant Joseph Hume is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Peter Boissier. Lieutenant Richard Duke Southby to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Joseph Hume. Cornet Solomon D'Aguilar to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Duke Southby.

2d Regiment of dragoons, Matthew Brickdale, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Vaughan.

1st Battalion of 1st foot, Ensign Allan M'Lean to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel Wilson. Ensign Dugald Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice William Cleek. Duncan Mackellar, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dugald Stewart. Gordon Shirley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Allan M'Lean. Serjeant-Major William Parkinson to be Quarter-Master, vice Andrew Shungar.

2d Regiment of foot, Ensign Richard Chambers, of the East York militia, to be Ensign, vice John Murray.

17th Regiment of foot, Ensign Richard Steain to be Lieutenant, vice Br Houghton Harding.

28th Regiment of foot, William Newport, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Wakeman Nompoe.

39th Regiment of foot, Ensign George Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Henry Buckridge. Cornet Manningham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Bell.

47th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Poole England to be Captain of a company, vice Maitland Brooke. Ensign George Stephens to be Lieutenant, vice Poole England.

51st Regiment of foot, Captain John Jacques to be Major, vice James Campbell. Captain-Lieutenant Cotterel Mercier to be Captain of a company, vice John Jacques. Lieutenant John Judkin Butler to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Cotterel Mercier. Ensign Will. Strange to be Lieutenant, vice John Judkin Butler.

75th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Green Clapham to be Lieutenant, vice William Rees.

87th Regiment of foot, —— Fryke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Smith.

89th Regiment of foot, Thomas Fownes Luttrell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry M'Veagh.

95th Regiment of foot, —— Cooper, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Lock.

96th Regiment of foot, Ensign Stuart Adams to be Lieutenant, vice James Wemyss. George Preston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stuart Adams. Quarter-Master William Hague to be Adjutant, vice James Wemyss.

North Fencible regiment, Ensign John Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice John Gordon. John Matheson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Gordon.

Royal Lancashire Volunteers, George Greyson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nicholas Mossey.

Ensign Richard Dodgson, of the 22d foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Kenneth Mackenzie's independent company of foot. Lieutenant John Gordon, of the North Fencibles, to be Ensign in the said company.

Ensign Thomas Jones, of Captain Jones's independent company, to be Lieutenant in Captain William Walkinshaw's independent company of foot.

Ensign Donald Farquharson to be Lieutenant in Captain Gregor Farquharson's independent company of foot. Ensign Abraham Crosse, of the 97th foot, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Captain William St Clair, of the 23th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *June* 11.

Portsmouth, 9. This day, dropped down to St Helen's Admiral Campbell, with the Portland and Oiseau men of war, and a number of ships for Newfoundland and Quebec.

Portsmouth 11. This evening arrived the Pearl frigate, Captain Montague, from New York; in which Sir Henry Clinton and several other officers came home passengers; before she left New York Sir Guy Carleton was arrived there in the Ceres frigate.

The United Grocers, Beatson, from Leith to Hamburgh and Memel, was taken the 29th ult. by the Flying Fish Dutch privateer, and carried into the Texel.

The following ships, prizes to the Enterprise privateer, are arrived at Liverpool, viz. the St George, last from Beerhaven, much plundered in Ireland. The Maria, last from Dublin, and the Marie Antonette, from Lisbon.

Weymouth, 11. This morning, arrived in Portland Road the Surprise privateer, Captain Wilkinson, and brought in La Marechael, Masse, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, sugar, and indigo, she was taken the 6th instant off the coast of Spain.

The Endeavour, Priddis, from Dartmouth to Lisbon, having lost her mainmast in a gale of wind, returned to Dartmouth the 30th instant.

The Henry and Joseph, Hues, laden with flour, from Chichester to Lyme, was taken by a Dutch privateer off Bexington, near Weymouth, on the 10th instant, and was retaken the same evening by the Cruizer, Laurel, and Rose cutters, and brought into Weymouth.

The Concord, Fendal, parted the King's mooring at Plymouth on Sunday last, and is on shore on the rocks, and bulged.

The Letty, Shuter, from Newry to Cork and the West Indies, is taken by the Jugler French privateer.

The Mary, Bachop, from East Florida to London, with a cargo of turpentine, was taken five leagues to the westward of Scilly by a privateer belonging to Salem, and carried into L'Orient.

The Portland, of Portland, Captain Mellican, from Swansey, is arrived at Plymouth, after being taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Diana frigate.

The Liberty schooner, ——, bound to Liverpool, drove on shore at Plymouth, but is got off with damage, and must unload.

Torbay, 9. Came in his Majesty's ships Renown and Diamede, with the outward-bound under convoy for New York.

The following vessels are taken and carried into New York, viz.

Philadelphia, Novarie, Antonette, Salmon, and Eliza.

The total of their cargoes is 700 barrels of flour, 537 hogsheads of tobacco, and 62 casks of indigo.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Friday, June* 14.

THIS day, the Duke of Brandon was introduced in the House of Peers between the Dukes of Montagu and Queensberry. His Grace's writ of summons was read, the usual oaths taken, and his Grace afterwards placed on the proper seat.

The East India Company bill, the bill for repealing the act of the 6th Geo. I. relative to Ireland; Sir Thomas Rumbold's constraining bill; the bill relative to the buyers and receivers of stolen goods, and the hackney road bill, were presented to the House.

The order of the day was read for the third reading of the Edinburgh market bill: Counsel were, according to order, called to the bar; Mr Erskine and Mr Anstruther heard against the bill, Mr Rae and Mr Douglas for the bill; they were then directed to withdraw, the bill read, a 3d time, and, upon the question put, that this bill do now pass, it was carried in the affirmative.

A petition was presented on behalf of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. And also

A petition on behalf of Peter Perring, Esq; praying the House to take their cases into consideration: The same being read, were ordered to lie on the table.

In a Committee on Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill, went through the same with amendments, the report of which was ordered to be received on Monday next.

The House afterwards went into a Committee on the American truce and peace bill, and reported the same.

Went into a Committee on the bill to repeal an act of the 6th Geo. I. respecting Ireland, and made some amendments thereto. The report was, upon motion, ordered to be received on Monday next, and their Lordships to be summoned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, June* 14.

THIS day, General Conway's bill for arming the different counties, was read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed for Monday next.

The turnpike tax bill, and the tonnage tax bill, were, upon motion, put off till Monday next; as was likewise

The report on the Scots frieths, till Wednesday.

In a Committee on the callicoe printers bill, went through the same, and ordered the report to be received on Monday next.

Lord Mahon made a report of the bill "for the better preventing bribery and expences in election of members to serve in Parliament;" the same was, upon motion, recommitted, and again reported. The report read and agreed to, and, with the amendments, ordered to be printed.

The corn bill was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday next.

Mr Hughson, from the Exchequer, presented "an account of monies remaining in the Exchequer, subject to the disposition of Parliament;" the title being read, the account was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill "for the more easy convenient attendance of freeholders at elections of Knights of the shire to serve in Parliament," was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr *Burke*'s retrenching bill was then read a second time, when he accounted for the difference to be found between it and the bill brought in by him two years ago. In the present bill he had not introduced any regulation for having the King's household supplied by contract, as finding that few or none, out of the House or in it, wished the measure; therefore he had reluctantly given it up. The regulations relative to the Principality of Wales were now likewise given up by him, or at least postponed; for though he believed they would be productive of great national utility, he would not press them at present, as they did not appear agreeable to the people of Wales: He did not despair, however, but that they would one time or other appear in a different light: When that period should come, he would bring in the bill. The retrenchment in the Ordnance department was also postponed by him, if not totally renounced, that department being now filled by a nobleman whose regard for the public, and whose frugality in laying out their money, would render any regulation there totally unnecessary.—The Mint was another office he formerly intended to reform; but at present would postpone it; as he found a backwardness in the Bank, to which it was his intention to transfer the business of the Mint, to undertake it.—In the Household there were two offices which his former bill went to abolish, but which he did not mean to meddle with now; these were the offices of Treasurer and Controller; the officers who filled them carried white wands; and as the abolishing them might appear an encroachment upon what added both to the splendour and dignity of the Crown, he had no objection to suffer them to remain. The Pay Office, which he himself filled, stood greatly in need of reformation; he did not blame those who, before his time, had profited by the balances lying in their hands; but it should be his care not to have any balances remain with him, or in the Bank. He had already begun the reform, and having made up his accompts to the 3d of June, found that there was now in his hands a balance of no more than 401[4]l. 10s. this he should take care constantly to carry over to the current accompt, and of course would draw upon the Exchequer, in the next month's accompt, for 401[4]l. 10s. less than for the last month; so that, in fact, there would be no more balances in the hands of Paymasters: The House would acknowledge this to be a great saving, when he should inform them, that formerly there used to be from one million to 700,000l. constantly in the hands of the Paymaster-General. A Commission of public accompts was an object of his former bill; but that business having been since taken up, and most ably executed by the present Commissioners, it formed no part of his new plan.

For all the advantages that would arise to the nation from the different reformations that might be established, he assumed no merit to himself; all thanks, all gratitude were due to the Sovereign, who had so generously recommended economy and retrenchment to the House, beginning in his own household.

Colonel Barre paid very high compliments to the Duke of Richmond, but still wished that such regulations might be established in his Grace's and other offices, as should put it out of the power of a bad man to enrich himself with the spoils of his country. In respect to his own office, the Treasurer of the Navy, the report of the Commissioners of the public accounts bore testimony that it was well constituted, and the business conducted with great frugality; so that the salaries of the Treasurer, his deputy, and 39 clerks, did not exceed 8000l. a year, a sum little more than two-thirds of what the cashier in the Paymaster General's Office had received in one year. From the report of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, it appeared that the Cashier, an inferior officer to the Paymaster, received generally in war time 9000l. a-year; and in one particular year, full 11,000l. this proved that the business of the Treasurer of the Navy was frugally managed, when one man in the Pay Office received one-third more emolument in the course of a year, than the Treasurer of the Navy, his deputy, and 39 clerks all put together. It was by the balances that Treasurers of the Navy were enabled to enrich themselves. He should take care to draw only for such sums as he really wanted, and thus he should have no balances in his hands.

Mr *Viner* was sorry the bill was now reduced to such narrow limits; however, he was still glad to receive it; and when the Honourable member should think proper to bring in any other bills, for carrying into law the objects postponed for the present, he would accept them also with thanks: However, he could not help observing with some surprise, that the Honourable member had two years ago brought in a bill which he had then in his pocket, and a part of which was for abolishing all the Courts of the Duchy of Lancaster, notwithstanding which, the Honourable member had not dropped a syllable of his intention to take that matter up this year.

Mr *Burke* said, the Honourable Gentleman was mistaken, when he asserted that there was any thing relative to the Duchy of Lancaster in the bill brought in by him in the year 1780; as he had only just mentioned it in his speech; but finding such opposition to the bill for abolishing the Courts of the Principality of Wales, he thought it would be needless to bring in one for the Duchy: However, as that matter must depend on the same principle with the regulations respecting the Principality, if he found the one would be relished, he should most certainly extend his views to the other.

Mr *Viner* said, his reason for voting for the present bill, was, that he found it paid more respect to the dignity of the Crown, than the bill which he proposed two years ago: He added, That as the Duke of Richmond was not immortal, so he would vote for such regulations in the Ordnance, as should render it impossible for any successor to abuse his power.

Mr *Fox* would not admit that there was any thing in the bill brought in, in the year 1780, that tended in the smallest degree to diminish the dignity of the crown, which he would go as far as any man to preserve and maintain; if it contained any thing that could be construed into a tendency to take from that dignity, it was that part which enacted that the king should be supplied by contract; but that point had been given up; yet the honourable member continued to vote against the bill. He paid the Duke of Richmond many compliments; but agreed that the intended regulations ought to be introduced into his office, as the Duke himself was already employed in discovering what regulations might be made in it. He then spoke of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he said he was willing to have reformed, if it should be desired; the sentiments of the people relative to the Principality of Wales, would enable the king's servants to judge how far it would be expedient to include the Duchy. As to the appointment of a great and learned Lord to the chancellorship of that Duchy, he would answer for that noble Lord, that it would not stand in the way of any desired reformation; but the appointment itself, he thought an act of justice—for after all the cotemporaries of Lord Athburton at the bar had been honoured with the peerage, it would have been unpardonable to have passed by his Lordship, and leave him unennobled; he was called to the House of Peers, as an honour which his transcendent abilities so greatly merited; and it would have been highly unjust indeed, to have taken him from that line, where he was in the receipt of so great an income, without making a proper provision for him.

Mr *Courtenay* thinking the praise bestowed on the Duke of Richmond, conveyed an oblique censure on his friend Lord Townshend, the late Master General of the Ordnance, rose up in defence of his character, and gave several instances to prove, that if he had not cleansed the Augean stable, it was because he wanted the power, not the will.

Mr *Fox* disclaimed the most distant idea of throwing blame on the character of the noble Lord alluded to; and concurred in every thing which Mr Courtenay had said in praise of his noble friend.

The bill was then ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

From the London Papers, June 15.

Utrecht, June 10. The following note was delivered by the Compte D'Ostermann, to the Baron de Wassenaar Starrenbourg, Ambassador from our Lords the States General to the Empress of Russia:

"Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces have already been informed, by the Ministers of of her Imperial Majesty, furnished with credentials to them, of the resolution taken by the King of Great Britain relative to the proposition heretofore made by their High Mightinesses, as the basis upon which the whole negotiation of a peace under the mediation of her Imperial Majesty was to rest. The most pleasing expectation that the Empress forms, from all her endeavours and disinterested views is, that they may be crowned with success; and she cannot but be highly pleased that they have succeeded so well with his Britannic Majesty, and that by her mediation he acceded to the before-mentioned proposals, which were so strongly wished for by their High Mightinesses, for the restoration of a treaty, very justly considered by them as the most valuable pledge of the freedom of commerce to the Republic. If then in this point she has fulfilled her duty in the double capacity of a sincere and affectionate friend to the Republic, and an impartial mediatrix between that State and Great Britain, she has a right to expect, with the fullest confidence, that their High Mightinesses will proceed in earnest, and in a manner suitable to the zeal and patriotic affection which they bear to the State over which they preside, upon a plan the most important that was ever submitted to their consideration. The empress, considing in their penetration and great wisdom, is fully convinced that they will seize this favourable moment of laying aside that acrimony and hatred, which, owing to the present troubles, have hitherto prevailed between the two maritime powers; and that for the more speedy completion of this important work, they will agree to a suspension of arms with his Britannic majesty, which will unite the double advantage of removing the fetters with which the commerce of the Republic is at present shackled, and will give the necessary time for settling the preliminaries of a negociation for peace. That for this purpose they will take into consideration, (as they have expressly declared it was their design to do, both in their resolution of the 4th of March, and in their memorial delivered to us by your Lordship, their Ambassador, on the 17th of the same month,) the fixing upon a place where the conferences were to open; that proceeding to the nomination of plenipotentiaries to assist at those conferences, they will determine upon the conditions to which they will accede to obtain a peace with Great Britain; and, to conclude that they will proceed with all possible facility, which they promise to do as soon as the conditions which are now agreed to should be accepted. The minister of the Empress of Russia, in communicating these sentiments of her Imperial Majesty to his Excellency the Ambassador, feels the utmost satisfaction in being so soon able to confirm the assurances which he has formerly made, of the sincere inclination in the Empress, to fulfil all that the Republic could expect from the friendship and affection which her Majesty entertains for them.

D'OSTERMANN.

LONDON.

The letters from Jamaica, brought over in the Viper, and James, contain an account of the arrival of the Princess Carolina, of 50 guns, and the London fleet, consisting of about 40 sail; they left St Lucia the 9th of April, and arrived at Jamaica the 20th of the same month. The Othello, Johnson, and Ann, Blanker, for Liverpool, and the Telemachus and Aurora, for London, sailed from Jamaica in company with the Viper and James, and in the Gulph of Florida, they spoke with the Swallow packet, which left Jamaica the 23d of April. When these ships left the island, it was generally believed, that Don Solano, with the Spanish squadron, was cruising in the windward passage, in order to meet De Grasse, which was the occasion of their going through the Gulph; so that there is every reason to believe, Sir Samuel Hood, with his division, that was ordered round the north of Hispaniola, will fall in with this squadron. Martial law had been very rigidly observed at Jamaica, as the Governor had received intelligence of the formidable force that was intended to invest it; they had no less than 95 sail of transports at the Cape, from the Havannah, and Don Solano's squadron consisted of 11 line of battle ships. The Governor did not intend taking off the martial law, till the arrival of Admiral Rodney:—and it was very uncertain when the homeward-bound fleet would sail.

By the Dutch mail arrived yesterday, we learn, that a letter from Curassoa, of the 20th of April, contains an account, that three French ships, part of the scattered fleet of that nation, after the action of the 12th, had arrived in that port, and that a fourth had touched upon a rock in making into harbour. These letters add, that there had been a dreadful fire at Jamaica, in which 87 of the principal houses, and several magazies, have been destroyed.

An express arrived last night at the Admiralty from Liverpool, with advice of the arrival of the Viper, Captain Cowell, and the James, Captain Caton, at that port from Jamaica. They sailed from Port-Royal the 22d of April, and bring the agreeable intelligence of the inhabitants being relieved from their fears and apprehensions of an invasion, by the arrival of an express from Admiral Rodney, with an account of the defeat of De Grasse, which occasioned great rejoicings at Kingston, and many other parts of the island.

Another express is arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, with advice of the arrival of the Carteret packet at that place from New York. She sailed a few days prior to the Pearl frigate, consequently her dispatches contain nothing fresh.

Sir Henry Clinton's arrival is reported to be the cause of the Earl of Shelburne having delayed his motion respecting America. Although Sir Henry was yesterday closeted for an hour with the Sovereign, he is to undergo a very long and minute examination before the Privy Council next week, when some dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton are at the same time to be read; and the further prosecution of the American treaty for a truce to be finally adjusted; as it is reported, by some of Sir Henry's suite, that Congress were to send off their proposals by the middle of May to Messr. Franklin, Laurens, and Adams, for their ratification with the Court of London; and Ministers have still some hopes of an accommodation with America short of absolute independence.

Sir Guy Carleton arrived at New-York the 5th of May. On the 7th he liberated Sir James Jay and Governor Livingſton's ſon, both of which had been long confined. To the latter, Sir Guy was particularly civil, and commiſſioned him to deliver a diſpatch to the Congreſs, for which purpoſe Mr Livingſtone proceeded from New-York the 8th of May.

Sir Guy Carleton, immediately on his arrival at New York, diſpatched a meſſenger (ſaid to be Mr Digges) to Congreſs, with a copy of his commiſſion, and the powers veſted in him by Government for opening a treaty with America. His Excellency at the ſame time tranſmitted ſeveral letters from the new Adminiſtration, in their official capacities, to the different members of Congreſs, reſpecting the ſincerity of their amity towards America, lamenting and reprobating, in the ſevereſt terms, the coercive conduct of the late Miniſtry; and concluding, that as they had ever been the eſpouſers of the American cauſe when out of power, they hoped Congreſs would the more readily *credit* their propoſals of accommodation, and treat them with candour; that the former friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two countries might be ſpeedily reſtored on a permanent, advantageous, and honourable footing to both.—Their propoſals are ſaid to be, to place America exactly in the ſame ſtate of independence as Ireland now is; that while the ſtrength and vigour of the whole empire is united for the joint ſecurity of all its parts, our reciprocal commercial intercourſe may more ſtrongly link us together in the only agreeable bonds to free-born minds, the bonds of ſtrong and laſting friendſhip!

Mr Laurens is ſaid to have likewiſe ſent ſeveral letters by Mr Digges, approving of the above ſeveral plan of union: And it was laſt night confidently reported amongſt the miniſterial circles, that Sir Guy Carleton, four days after his arrival, had received a favourable anſwer from Congreſs, accompanied with propoſals of a *truce with Great Britain for three years*; that Sir Henry Clinton ſet ſail immediately, and has brought home thoſe agreeable propoſals to Government.

The arrival of Sir Henry Clinton will probably facilitate the determination of the Miniſtry in their meaſures relating to America, as Sir Henry will be able to give every neceſſary information as to the ſtrength and inclinations of the people of the weſtern continent.

We have the higheſt authority to ſay, that there are two perſons of diſtinction (foreigners) now reſident in London, on a ſimilar errand to that which Mr Grenville is engaged in at Paris; their reſidence is at the houſe of one of the Corps Diplomatique, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

A letter from Dover ſays, that three French gentlemen of diſtinction landed there from Calais, and ſet out immediately for London; that it was ſoon after reported they came by order of the Court of France to ſettle ſome important points towards bringing about a peace.

By letters from New York we learn, that upwards of 80 ſhips of the enemy have been taken within a ſhort time paſt; and that the Bank, the great and only public prop of the Congreſs, was almoſt ruined thereby.

According to recent advices, Spain is heartily tired of the war, in conſequence of the great loſſes ſhe has ſuſtained, and the inconſiderable advantages ſhe has reaped. Theſe letters add, that the Spaniſh Miniſtry are exceedingly alarmed for the ſafety of their Mexican and Peruvian poſſeſſions, which are perpetually diſtracted by violent inſurrections, for the ſuppreſſion of which a formidable armament is to be ſent out with all poſſible expedition.

The interference of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which is now to be hoped from the late conference between his Majeſty and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, muſt give a deciſion to the conduct of the Dutch; and whatever ſhe propoſes, will hardly be taken *ad referendum* by the States General.

Laſt night General Murray, late Governor of Minorca, arrived in town from his houſe in Suſſex; he landed at Dover on Saturday laſt.

The nation will ſoon be put to the expence and trouble of a general election, for it is a point, abſolutely determined in the Cabinet, that immediately after the prorogation, the Parliament ſhall be diſſolved. The Houſe of Commons is to be purged, if poſſible; and the new Miniſters want an opportunity to try how far their influence, weight, and credit, prevail without doors.

If the preſent Parliament was virtuouſly right in oppoſing the late cabinet, and in bringing into power the new miniſters, why is it to be diſſolved? Muſt the repreſentatives of the whole people fall under the weight of that curſed ſyſtem, which drove miniſters to diſgrace the gallant Rodney; and are all the members of Parliament to be diſmiſſed, becauſe ſome are obnoxious to Mr Fox and his colleagues? *Morn. Herald.*

A correſpondent obſerves, that under the happy conſequences attending the wiſdom and efforts of his Majeſty's late ſervants, and the never-fading and glorious laurels of *their* Rodney, and *their* Hood, the preſent miniſters may make ſhift to ſlutter away a little longer; but it is but juſtice to ſay, they reſemble the daw in the fable, and ſtrut in the borrowed plumes of the late adminiſtration. *Ibid.*

A Great Perſonage is ſaid to have written a letter with his own hand to Sir George Rodney, expreſſing the warmth of his ſentiments towards him, and uſing ſome very marked terms relative to the future deſtination of his ſervices.

The St Ledger, Captain Haſlam, arrived at Liverpool from St Lucia, brings word; that all was quiet in the Windward Iſlands on the 5th of May; but the letters by her take no notice whether Admiral Drake was there as reported, with ſeven ſail of the line.

The outward-bound Jamaica fleet, which ſailed from Portſmouth the 11th of February, arrived off Jamaica the 18th of May, and is ſuppoſed to have entered Port Royal the next day.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June 9.

"All the ſhips off the Vlie having re-entered by order, we have, nevertheleſs, in the Texel,

Admiral General	74	Loo	44
Amſterdam	64	Zuiſleuveld	44
Admiral de Ruyter	64	Guarda Coſtas	44
Unie	64	Argo	40
Zuid Beveland	60	Brunſwick	36
Prins Frederick	60	Jaſon	36
Koſtenaar	60	Bellona	36
Admiral Pier Hain	54	Medenbuk	36
Tromp	54	Enzgezinheld	36
Princeſs Royal	54	Thetis	36
Clenthorſt	54	Waakzaamheid	24
Batavier	54	Dolphin	24
Erſprius	54	Bellona	24
Zwieten	44		

"In all 27 ſhips; but our enemy, who are cruizing off the Texel, have two ſhips of 100 guns, the Victory and the Britannia; one of 98, the Queen; one of 90, the Ocean; one of 84, the Princeſs Amelia; one of 80, the Cambridge; three of 74, the Edgar, Alexander, and Dublin; two of 64, the Raiſonable and Bienfaiſant; and three of 60, the Buffalo, Panther, and Rippon; beſides a number of frigates. It is true that they write even from England, that the greater part of theſe veſſels have not more than half of the crews they ought to have."

Extract of a letter from New York, May 4.

"Laſt Wedneſday arrived the ſhip Hope, with wine, &c. from Cadiz, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, Captain Maſon; on board this capture is Mr Brocas Livingſton, Eſq; Titular Governor of Jerſey: this gentleman was on his return from Mr Jay (an acknowledged adventurer from the Congreſs to the Court of Spain) with diſpatches to that body at Philadelphia; the papers were thrown overboard."

Mr Burke has often lamented that the Houſe of Commons, with all their power to ſummon perſons to attend their bar, had never been able to bring a Miniſter to it, ſince he had the honour of ſitting in Parliament. This country is certainly the only one in which a bad Miniſter has almoſt a moral certainty of eſcaping with impunity; nay, what is much more, of enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*. In other countries, a Miniſter who deſerves puniſhment generally meets it. Mr Burke will find a very recent inſtance of this in the following

Extract of a letter from Berlin.

"The trial of the late Miniſter of State, Baron de Gorne, is at length terminated, and a definitive judgment has been paſſed upon him: By this ſentence he is ſtripped of all his titles and honours, including the ribbon of the King's order, degraded from the rank of nobility, and condemned to perpetual impriſonment, in ſome fortreſs to be appointed by the King. In conſequence of this ſentence, which was pronounced on the 30th of April, the Baron was ſent under a ſtrong guard to the fortreſs of Spandau, which his Majeſty has thought proper to appoint for the confinement of his late favourite Miniſter."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 15.

Bank Stock —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74¾ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3½ per cent. 1758, ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 61¼ a ⅜ a ½ op.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 59¾ a ⅞.	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Long Ann. 17½ a ⅝.	Lot. Tick. 16 l.
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 60⅛ a ⅜ a ½ a ⅝.
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 74⅛ a ¼.
¾ per cent. Ann.—	Light L. Ann. 17½ a 13-16ths.
India Bonds, 8 a 6 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
JUNE 14. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

David Bethune of Balfour, Eſq; died at Kilconquer-houſe on the 16th current.

Contrary to the general expectation, this day's London poſt has brought no confirmation of the additional advantages ſaid to have been gained by Lord Rodney, over the French fleet in the Weſt Indies. All hopes of their proving true, however, are not to be given up on that account. The news have come from ſo many different quarters, with ſuch trifling variations, and the thing itſelf is ſo probable, that we would not willingly deſpair of their yet appearing officially in the London Gazette. The officers belonging to the Belle Poule, which arrived on Sunday from the Elbe, in corroboration of the ſeveral letters which we ſubmitted to the public in our laſt, read in a German Gazette, immediately before they left that port, ſeveral articles on the ſame ſubject, in particular, that after the diſperſion of the French fleet, in conſequence of the glorious action of the 12th of April, a number of their men of war had been captured in different bays and creeks where they had taken ſhelter, and, in particular, that Sir James Wallace had taken two 74 gun ſhips in one of theſe creeks, without firing a gun.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 17.

"We hear from Gardenſtown, that, on the 8th inſtant, one hundred and one of the inhabitants entered into an aſſociation for defence of the country, in conſequence of Lord Shelburne's letter and plan of raiſing local corps. This inſtance of public ſpirit in ſo ſmall a village deſerves great commendation.

"On Monday laſt, advice was received in town, that the Mary, Gelly, from London for Aberdeen, was taken and ſent for Dunkirk. At ſame time, the Jean, Davidſon, from Gainſburgh, was ranſomed."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 13.

"A letter from Cork, received yeſterday, mentions the arrival of a ſhip at Kinſale, who ſpoke with a veſſel off Scilly the 1ſt inſt. She informed them, that Admiral Rodney had taken and deſtroyed the whole of the Spaniſh fleet near Porto-Rico.

"The gallant Captain Macbride, that boaſt of Iriſhmen, with the whole of his brave crew, in the Artois, are expected here daily. The Captain is fixed upon by Government to accelerate the raiſing of the 20,000 ſeamen voted by the Iriſh Parliament for the aſſiſtance of Britain.

"The wiſdom of Government never was better diſplayed than in the judicious choice they have made of Macbride to receive the admiſſion into the liſts of glory, fame, and fortune, thoſe Iriſhmen, that are determined to ſhare the liberty and ſhare the fate of Britain.

"By a veſſel (Captain Tripe) bound from Hallifax to London, put into Dingle laſt Monday, we learn, that three frigates and ſeven tranſports, with troops on board, had arrived at Boſton from Breſt, the 23d of April laſt. The land forces were computed to amount to 2000 effective men. Captain Tripe alſo mentions the extraordinary ſucceſs of a New York privateer of 22 guns, who, in the courſe of three weeks, had captured, between Rhode Iſland and Cape Sable, fourteen American and French veſſels, and probably would have taken more, but for want of hands to man them. All the priſoners have been landed at Halifax.

"However the glorious circumſtance of a perfect union and harmony between the King's forces and Volunteer army, as manifeſted lately on his Majeſty's birth-day, has been ſomewhat negligently paſſed over by public writers, a real friend of Ireland cannot avoid remarking, that the happy event is a greater blow to our combined enemies than may at firſt view be imagined. The promulgation and notoriety of the fact muſt ſerve to baffle all future meditations of an invaſion of the kingdom. The foe, who would dare to make a deſcent on a people all armed and all united, would have ample cauſe of long and ſeverely repenting the conſequences of ſuch temerity.

"Friday laſt, Lieutenant-General Robert Cunningham was ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

"So general is the preſent malign diſorder, or influenza, in Dublin, that upwards of ſeven hundred privates of the 36th and 77th regiments of foot, are now labouring under it, incapable of doing duty in the barracks."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 14.

"Wedneſday night, the gallant Captain Macbride, of his Majeſty's ſhip Artois, Captain Ingram, and Mr Hargrove, one of the meſſengers, arrived in the Le Deſpencer, Shaw, from Holyhead.

"Laſt Monday, the Stag and Scout frigates arrived in our bay, and we hear that their reſpective crews are moſtly indiſpoſed with the preſent reigning influenza."

To the Publiſher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

EVERY body knows the rank Buchanan deſervedly holds in the republic of letters, both as an hiſtorian and a poet. The vigour, the purity, the elegance of his Latin compoſitions, are ſcarce excelled by the writers of the Auguſtan age. I thought it would be a ſort of novelty to many of your readers, as indeed it was to me, to ſee what figure he makes in French.

The following commendatory epiſtle was found in a very old collection, which forms a part of the correſpondence which that great man held with the different literati of Europe. In giving this a corner in your very uſeful miſcellany, you will greatly oblige a conſtant reader of your's,

Athole, May 31. 1782. MONTICOLA.

A Monſeigneur.

Monſieur de SIGONGUES, *Chevalier de l'Ordre, & Capitaine & Gouverneur de la Ville & Chaſteau de Dieppe.*

Monſieur, ce que j'ay tant deſferé de vous eſcrire à eſté pour l'occaſion des troubles qui ont univerſellement regné tant en ces quartiers qu' en la France, au grand prejudice des deux royalmes. Et comme, par la grace de Dieu, nous avons en la fin quelque relaſche de nos maux; il me ſemble (je le dis avec regret) que les voſtres ne font que recommencer. Mais pour laiſſer ce propos, la preſent ſera pour me recommander humblement à voſtre Grace, enſemble ce preſent porteur Thomas Fairlie, qui eſt fort de mes amis, et autant amy qu' aimé de tous les miens. Le bien et plaiſir que vous luy ferez, je l'eſtimeray fait à moy meſme, comme je fais celuy qu' avez par le paſſe fait à tous ceux que je vous ay recommandé, qui ſe louent grandement de voſtre faveur, pour la quelle je vous demeure tres obligé: Vous aſſurant, Monſieur, que ſi je puis quelque choſe pour vous par deca, ou par les voſtres, que vous me pouver franchement commander, comme celuy qui ſera toujours preſt à vous obeir & faire ſervice. A Sterlin, ce douzieme de Janvier, 1573.

Celui qui eſt de tout voſtre,
GEORGE BUCHANAN.

The SOLDIER, *a* TALE, *is received, and ſhall have a place as ſoon as poſſible.*

SCOTUS *is too long for the bounds of a news-paper.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

June 1. Betſey, of and from Kirkcaldy, Swine, for Riga, in ballaſt.
2. Peggy, of and from Dundee, Kidd, for Peterſburgh, in ditto.
Ann of Innerkeithing, from Scaw, Martin, for ditto, in ditto.
Lively, of and from Dundee, Webſter, for Riga, in ditto.
Hope, of and from ditto, Maver, for ditto, in ditto.
Jean, of and from Aberdeen, Oray, for Peterſburgh, in ditto.
Good Intent, of and from Dunbar, Simpſon, for Memel, ditto.
Elliock, of and from Leith, Wilhart, for Peterſburgh, with goods.
Lady Janet of Leith, from Gottenburgh, Robertſon, for Riga, with herrings.
Charming Nelly of Wemyſs, from ditto, Pringle, for Peterſburgh, with ditto.
Graſton, of and from Dundee, Adams, for Riga, in ballaſt.
Hercules, of and from ditto, Greig, for ditto, in ditto.
True Love, of and from ditto, Wrangham, for ditto, in ditto.
4 Hamilton, of and from Saltcoats, Johnſon, for Memel, ditto.
Peter, of and from ditto, Caldwall, for ditto, in ditto.
Elizabeth, of and from Berwick, Piert, for Peterſburgh, with herrings.

ARRIVED, AND REMAINS,

2. Duke of Athol of Bo-neſs, from Dantzic, Hart, for Bo-neſs; with goods.

ELSINORE, *June 4.* 1782.—Wind W. WALTER WOOD.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

No. III. PRINCE'S STREET, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception and accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry, and thoſe that think proper to encourage the proprietor, who humbly wiſhes for the protection of the Public to favour this undertaking, as nothing will be wanting in his power to pleaſe and oblige. And he truſts that the elegant ſituation, and very eaſy acceſs to the Hotel, being all within itſelf, and that the furniture thereof being modern and perfectly new, will give univerſal ſatisfaction.

N. B. There will be every accommodation of entertainment in the Hotel, for the better conveniency of the company reſiding in the Hotel.

A GALLOWAY STRAYED.

STRAYED from Northumberland, a BLACK GALLOWAY, five years old, betwixt eleven and twelve hands high, ſlit on both ears, long mane, burnt on the near ſhoulder with a figure ſomething reſembling a ſtar thus ✲, cut tail, with ſome hairs hanging down,—was ſeen near Smeallholm, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, on the 14th current.——Whoever will bring it to Mr Borthwick merchant in Jedburgh, Deacon William Allan fleſher in Kelſo, or inform either of them where it may be had, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble, and all reaſonable expences paid.

DESERTED,

From a Recruiting Party of his Majeſty's 21ſt regiment of foot, or Royal North Britiſh Fuzileers, at Cupar in Fife,

JAMES MACDONALD, aged 18 years; five feet nine inches high; ſlender made, fair complection, dark brown hair, blue eyes, but a little tender. Had on a claret-coloured duffle coat, fuſtian breeches and waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's jails, will be entitled to receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterling, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to the Commanding Officer at Dunbar, or to the Honourable Captain Lindſay at Cupar Fife.

DESERTED from his Majeſty's 21ſt Regiment of Foot, or Royal North Britiſh Fuzileers, the following two men on the 18th curt.

WILLIAM M'CAWLAY, by trade a labourer, aged nineteen years; born in the pariſh of Lochgill, county of Antrim in Ireland; 5 feet 5¼ inches high, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes. Had on when he deſerted, a ſtripped long coat, a pair of white cloth breeches, a black double-breaſted waiſtcoat, a cocked hat, ſtout and well made.

Alſo, THOMAS BROWN deſerted from ſaid regiment from Dunbar the 18th current, aged eighteen years, 5 feet 5 inches high; born in the pariſh of Liſdale in Ireland, and county of Down; by trade a tailor; black complexion, black ſhort curley hair, grey eyes. Had on when he deſerted, a fuſtian long coat, and waiſtcoat of the ſame, a pair of black breeches. He is a little pitted with the ſmall pox.—Whoever apprehends either or both of ſaid deſerters, and lodges them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterling, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to the Commanding Officer at Dunbar, or to Capt. Poynton of ſaid regiment at Edinburgh.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 7.

Wheat,	1l.	0	20s.	0	18s.	6d.	
Barley,	14	6	13	8	12	6	
Oats,	12	0	11	0	10	0	
Peafe,	12	0	11	0	10	6	

SOLD BY

C. WATERSTON, Lawn-market; A. Smith perfumer, Bridge-ſtreet; and R. and E. Yeats, Writer's Court, Edinburgh;—W Coke bookſeller, Leith; Ja. Duncan and Ja. Gillies bookſellers, Glaſgow; J. Gillies bookſeller, Perth; Agnes Thomſon bookſeller, Aberdeen; A. Davidſon bookſeller, Inverneſs; Francis Jollie bookſeller, Carliſle; Geo. Elliot, Kelſo; Thomas Chapman merchant, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; and David Buchanan bookſeller, Montroſe—

PETTON's CORDIAL DROPS,

WHICH have been long ſucceſsful, and found to anſwer the valuable purpoſes of effectually removing the following among many other diſorders, viz. Languid Weakneſs, attended with Lowneſs of Spirits, Faintings, Palpitations, Tremblings of the Nerves, Hyſteric Vapours, convulſive fits, Epilepſies, and Paralytic Complaints.—Along with the cure of the above, the Maker has received many acknowledgments of the ſalutary effects of his Drops in removing Seated Palſies; and he is certain that nothing yet invented will have equal power to prevent palſies either in middle or old age, which are now very frequent. Another property peculiar to theſe Drops is, that they are perfectly pleaſant to the taſte, inſomuch that delicate people prefer them to wine or any other cordial, as they amazingly ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and exhilerate the ſpirits. 3s. per bottle.

CHEMICAL OR PECTORAL DROPS,

Being a ſpeedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Chincoughs, and all Aſthmatic Diſorders. Theſe Drops have been found to be a ſovereign remedy for conſumptive complaints in the breaſt and lungs, and have relieved many who were thought incurable; but although many cures by theſe Drops have appeared in the Engliſh news-papers, yet as the perſons ſo cured were diſtant from this, it is unneceſſary to trouble the Public with a repetition of them. The maker relies wholly upon the efficacy both of his cordial and chemical drops, and hopes the Public will, by uſing them, be ſatisfied as to their real value, 1s. per bottle.

At the above places may be had,

Perfumed Italian Wash Balls, 1s. each.
Beſt ſort of Daffy's Elixir, 1s. 6d. the large, and 6d. the ſmall bottle.
Dr Anderſon's Pills, a very fine ſort, at 6d. the half-box.
Dr Pitcairn's Eye Water, 6d. the ſmall bottle, remarkable for healing, cooling, and ſtrengthening the eyes.
Dr Anderſon's Pectoral Lozenges. They ſenſibly nourish, and remove pains in the breaſt, with deſluctions, &c. in 6d. and 1s. boxes.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY Authority of the Court of Seſſion, there is to be expoſed to Sale by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 4th day of July next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILLORN, ARNBEG, and SPITTAL of ARNBEG,

with the Teinds and Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kippen and ſhire of Perth.—As alſo the Lands of LADYLANDS, lying in the ſame pariſh and ſhire of Stirling.—And alſo the Lands of CAMMOQUHIL, lying in the pariſh of Balfron and ſhire of Stirling, lately the property of William Fogo of Killorn, deceaſed.

The lands of Arnbeg and Spittal hold feu of the Crown, the others of ſubjects ſuperior, and the free yearly rent of the ſtock of the whole, after all deductions, is proven to be 793 l. 1 s. 8 d. and the yearly free teind is 122 l. 2 s. 8 ⅓ both Scots money.

Theſe lands are to be expoſed at the upſet price of 17,260 l. 8 s. 4 d. Scots, being twenty-one years purchaſe of the yearly free ſtock, and five years purchaſe of the yearly free teind.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion; and copies thereof with William Macewan writer in Edinburgh, who will give information to perſons intending to purchaſe.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt next, at ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS,

with the teinds of the ſame, and patronage of the pariſh of Longformacus; alſo, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the pariſh of Longformacus, and ſhire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handſome modern manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with ſuitable office-houſes, and a conſiderable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houſes in good repair. The eſtate conſiſts of about 1800 Scots acres, very improveable, within ſix meaſured miles of Dunſe, and well ſituated for ſport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronſhiel hold blench of a ſubject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will ſhow the ground, manſion-houſe, &c.

TO be SOLD, at Carronſhore, by roup, on Saturday 29th June current,

THE SLOOP FELLOWSHIP,

Burden 45 tons, with her Float-boat and Cordage, fit for ſea, being lately repaired.

For particulars apply to Mr James Welſh carpenter at Sealock.

Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON,

THE GUSTAVUS,

PETER CROUDEN Master,

WILL ſail 1ſt July with or without convoy. For freight apply to the maſter on board, or Allan, Steuart, and Company, merchants in Leith.

The veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers, and ſails remarkably faſt.

For LONDON,

The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will ſail with the firſt convoy, which will be ſoon.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, or at his houſe, head of Queen-ſtreet, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

A Neutral Veſſel for Hamburgh.

THE

FRAU MARIA,

Captain HANS CHRISTIAN HOLTZ,

Is now at Leith, taking in goods for Hamburgh, and will ſail in a few days.

Apply to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup and ſale, within the houſe of Patrick Kellie vintner in Creetoun, on Friday the 21ſt day of June inſt. between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOK,

lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands conſiſt of 256 acres or thereby, whereof there are about 50 acres of good arable and meadow land; the reſt is chiefly hilly, and good ſheep-paſture. The old rent, for many years, was 20 l. 16 s. 10 d.—the preſent free rent is 25 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Robert Ferguſon writer in Wigton, and the progreſs of writs in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the ſignet. James Macburnie tenant in Cuil, near Creetoun, will ſhow the lands.

N. B. For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet price will be 400 l. Sterling.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN

and others, lying within the pariſhes of Fettercairn, Fordun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniſtoun, Goſſeſſie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962l. Scots, which may be eaſily ſplit into above four votes or freeholds.

Moſt of the farms on the eſtate are ſet in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them incloſed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good freeſtone quarry in the heart of the eſtate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly ſupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeſtone alſo appears in ſeveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ſtreams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhauſtible moſſes upon the eſtate. The hill farms have moſt extenſive paſture for black cattle and ſheep, and thoſe below are cloſe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful ſoil, and well drained by ditches lately caſt for that purpoſe. If a purchaſer inclines, he may immediately incloſe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at preſent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any ſervitude or right of paſturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the eſtate, about two miles ſouth of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not reſided on the eſtate for many years paſt; the houſe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conſtant repair, ſo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's reſidence. The garden conſiſts of about two acres of ground, incloſed with a good wall, and is well ſtored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houſe, of fir, aſh, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor ſhould chuſe to reſide at the houſe of Fettercairn, which, for the uſe of keeping conſtant fires in it, is at preſent poſſeſſed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poſſeſſion the garden and about eight acres, ſet to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alſo have 22 acres of excellent incloſed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the houſe, upon giving a years warning to the preſent tenants.

The houſe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montroſe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progreſs of the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE,

AND HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The LANDS of WOODSIDE, and Part of the Barony of TORWOODHEAD, lying ſouth and eaſt of the Torwood, as deſcribed in the title-deeds, with the teinds, patronage and vicarage thereof; with the manſion-houſe, called *Dunbar-houſe*, offices, garden, orchard, pigeon cott, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. Theſe lands are of a rich ſoil, low rented, and very improveable. The grounds around the houſe, conſiſting of about 150 acres (let from year to year for paſture) are all completely incloſed and ſubdivided, and the fences in good repair, and having been laid down rich, and lain long in graſs, will produce heavy crops, and bring a high rent when broke up. There is coal on theſe lands, and a great deal of planting, conſiſting of oak, aſh, elm, beech, and other foreſt trees, in the moſt thriving condition, part of which are full grown.

The manſion-houſe and offices are in good order, and fit to accommodate a large family. The garden, orchard, and pleaſure ground, are all well ſtocked with the very beſt kinds of fruit-trees and flowering ſhrubs. The ſituation is pleaſant and commodious, being near the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Stirling, within three miles of the river Forth, the like diſtance from Falkirk, and two miles from the Great Canal and harbour of Carron Shore, and commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect of that rich and highly cultivated country lying on both ſides of the Forth. Theſe lands hold partly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification, and partly of ſubjects-ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The free rent, after all deductions, is 408 l. 12 s. 1 d 10 d.

Lot II. The Lands and Barony of PLEAN, as deſcribed in the title-deeds, lying north of the Torwood, on both ſides the turnpike road, with the teinds and pertinents.

Theſe lands are extenſive, and partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting, and very improveable. They abound in coal, lime, iron, and free ſtone. They march with the lands of Bannockburn on the weſt, and on boring, the ſame ſeam of coal that is now wrought on the Bannockburn eſtate, has been diſcovered in this, twenty fathoms below the ſurface. This coal is four feet thick, and of an excellent quality; and there is a ſecond ſeam below that, not to thick.

About the middle of the eſtate are two ſeams of coal of the ſame thickneſs, the crop of the upper one having been wrought from three to five fathoms below the ſurface; and as the ground declines to the eaſt, it will be eaſy to drain this coal.

There are two oak coppice woods on this eſtate, of conſiderable extent, beſides a good deal of planted trees, all completely incloſed with ſtone dykes ſo high as to defend from ſheep. And as theſe woods are now ready for cutting, they will be ſold this ſeaſon. Theſe lands afford two freehold qualifications. They will be expoſed together, or in two diviſions, as ſeparated by the turnpike road, as purchaſers ſhall incline. The free rent, after all deductions, is 468 l. 15 s. 4d.; but conſiderable riſes of rent are ſtipulated by the current tacks for crop 1783, and after crops.

The whole tenants of this eſtate pay their rent regularly; and very conſiderable riſes will be got on the expiry of the current tacks.

Lot III. That Large LODGING on the weſt ſide of New-ſtreet, Canongate, preſently poſſeſſed by Captain Church-hill, with the back ground thereto belonging, with a ſervitude on the area to the eaſt of ſaid ſtreet, that nothing ſhall be erected thereon beyond the height of the preſent parapet wall. This tenement was lately built and finiſhed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner.

The progreſs of writs, conditions of ſale, rentals, tacks, &c. are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the rentals &c. are in the hands of James Henderſon writer in Falkirk; to either of whom any perſon inclining a private bargain of any part of the ſubjects, may apply.

The gardener at Dunbar-houſe will ſhow the grounds.

SUCH as have any Claims on JOHN HUMBLE

Plumber in Edinburgh, lately deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to give them in to Meſſrs Thomas Fyfes or Charles Robertſon, Prince's ſtreet, truſtees under the ſettlement of the ſaid John Humble. And the debtors of Mr Humble will pleaſe pay to them the debts due from them without delay.

To be ſold by Auction on Thurſday the 20th June current, at Mr Humble's houſe, backward from Prince's-ſtreet Coffeehouſe,

ALL SORTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

FARMS IN PERTHSHIRE TO BE LET BY ROUP.

THERE is a public roup of the Farms of FINGASK, lying in the pariſh of Rhynd, and ſhire of Perth, as now in the natural poſſeſſion of Captain George Macuill, the proprietor, on the ſecond day of Auguſt next, in the houſe of John Burt vintner, in the three following ſets or diviſions, viz.

Lot I. One of that part called OVERCOTTS, terminated by the new road to the eaſtward, ending on the weſtmoſt cottar-houſe.

Lot. II. Another, to contain the Land lying about Longtown, bounded by a line, to be marked above the principal ſteading.

Lot III. The remaining Farm is to begin from the above-mentioned line, with a competent number of offices, together with the manſion-houſe, the orchard, and the low muir-ground, extending to the ſeveral marches, to be more particularly expreſſed in the articles of roup.

The roup is to begin at three afternoon; and the articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Davidſon writer in Perth.

Any perſon deſirous of making a private agreement will give in their propoſals either to the proprietor at Kerr-bank, near Cupar in Fife, or the ſaid Andrew Davidſon.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—

Lot I.—The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.

Lot II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and Bailie-houſe, and area in the Abbey of Dunfermline, ground for ſewing, and wood, under a reſervation of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.

Lot III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Ware-houſes, &c.: and, for the conveniency of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the tacks of the lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the harbour and coal-fold.

Lot V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall incloſures; as alſo, ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.

Lot VI.—TWO SHOPS in the Exchange.

Lot VII.—A TACK of the FARM of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781.

Lot VIII.—A TACK of the LANDS of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.

A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th July laſt, in the Courant of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 6th July laſt.

The upſet price ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements.—Such, however, as with in the mean time to be informed of particulars, will pleaſe apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callender depute clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, will be ſeen.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion,

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ſtock of theſe lands, excluſive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchaſe;—of the quarry, eight years purchaſe; and of the free teind, five years purchaſe;—extending the total value and upſet price of theſe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor.—The valued rent of theſe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upſet price of the ſuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expoſed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Inverеſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Inverеſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchaſe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-ſtory of the large ſtone tenement upon the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, lately forming the ſame, entering by the firſt ſtairs in the head of Craig's Cloſe, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding dungage, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the ſame is to be ſet up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

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